

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
EASTERN DIVISION

TROUT, et al,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
vs.)	Case No. 4:15 CV 1842 CDP
)	
SMITHKLINE BEECHAM)	
CORPORATION, et al,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER OF TRANSFER

Plaintiffs Sandra Anderson and Samantha Trout are mother and daughter. Anderson alleges that she took Defendant GlaxoSmithKline LLC's prescription drug Paxil while she was pregnant with Samantha. Anderson claims that, as a result of taking the drug, Samantha was born with birth defects. Plaintiffs reside in the Eastern District of Michigan. Anderson received her prescription for Paxil, ingested the product, and gave birth to Samantha in Saginaw, Michigan.

Defendant GlaxoSmithKline, LLC removed the case to this Court from state court. GSK is incorporated in Delaware, Maryland and maintains large corporate/administrative headquarters in Pennsylvania and North Carolina. GSK is registered to do business in the state of Missouri, and maintains a registered agent in Jefferson City, Missouri. GSK has moved to dismiss this case for a lack of

personal jurisdiction, or, in the alternative, to transfer Plaintiffs' claims to the proper venue in the Eastern District of Michigan.

None of the claims in this case are related to the activities of Defendants in Missouri. Based on the facts asserted in the complaint, this Court lacks general or specific personal jurisdiction over GSK. Plaintiff asserts, however, that by registering to do business in Missouri and maintaining a registered agent in the state in order to accept service, GSK has consented to personal jurisdiction. I agree.

The 8th Circuit explained in *Knowlton v. Allied Van Lines* that “[o]ne of the most solidly established ways of giving such consent is to designate an agent for service of process within the State.” 900 F.2d 1196, 1199 (8th Cir. 1990). In that case, the court analyzed Minnesota’s registration statute, which is substantially similar to Missouri’s. The court specifically stated “the whole purpose of requiring designation of an agent for service is to make a nonresident suable in the local courts.” *Id.* Further, this consent applies “for any cause of action, whether or not arising out of activities within the state. Such consent is a valid basis of personal jurisdiction, and resort to minimum-contacts or due-process analysis to justify the jurisdiction is unnecessary.” *Id.* at 1200.

Missouri law allows for the exercise of personal jurisdiction over a corporation that has consented by registering to do business in the state and

designated an agent for service of process. Therefore, this court has personal jurisdiction over GSK, and the motion to dismiss will be denied.

However, I find that justice would be best served by transferring this case.

Section 1404(a) governs the ability of a federal district court to transfer a case to another district. This provision reads: “For the convenience of the parties and the witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district court may transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have been brought.” 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a) (1994). The statutory language reveals three general categories of factors that courts must consider when deciding a motion to transfer: (1) the convenience of the parties, (2) the convenience of the witnesses, and (3) the interests of justice. *Id.*


Terra Intern., Inc. v. Mississippi Chemical Corp., 119 F.3d 688, 691 (8th Cir. 1997).

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) a civil action may be brought in 1) a judicial district where any defendant resides, if all of the defendants reside in the same State; 2) a judicial district where a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claim occurred; or 3) a judicial district in which the defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction if there is no district in which the action may otherwise be brought. In the present case, venue is proper under § 1391(b)(2) in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. Plaintiffs agree that transfer to Michigan would serve all parties’ interests.

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant's motion to dismiss [8] is **DENIED** and its motion to transfer [8] is **GRANTED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of Court shall transfer this case to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a).


CATHERINE D. PERRY
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dated this 4th day of February, 2016.